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The Record.

VOL. XIV. NO. 9.

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1912.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

Raising the Money

BOND ISSUE IS BEST WAY TO PAY FOR GOOD ROADS.

EFFORTS OFTEN MISDIRECTED

Good Roads Fever Carries Community Off its Feet Frequently and Work is Started Along Impractical Lines — Tax Levy Plan Wrong.

By HOWARD H. GROSS.
In forwarding my great movement, as the building of good roads, it is essential, but unless this is coupled with a knowledge of the subject, it is a question whether it sometimes does not do more harm than good. The writer believes that a movement for better highways is often retarded by overzealous friends who are attempting to do something they do not understand. The opposition to build good roads throughout the land is a very big one and exceedingly important. It is a question that must be handled in a big way if anyone had suggested fifty years ago the building of a railway to the Pacific slope, he would have been declared at least visionary. This has been accomplished and today there are a half dozen such railways, and the four months' journey across the desert is now compassed in less than three days. While the building of good wagon roads throughout the country is an immeasurably big job yet there are back of it boundless resources; there is far more to encourage us than the builders of those first great continental roads had to encourage them. Let us go forward



Road Before Dragging at Maitland, Mo.

This road presents the worst possible conditions. It is inhuman to attempt travel under such conditions.

with a stony heart and high purpose and with a clear head, and all will come out right.

In a good roads campaign one of the most important things is to learn some things that are not so, to get a view of the proposition from the right angle and not to work along impractical lines. The good roads fever usually breaks out in some community after a man tries to build a mile or two of hard roads, and there is a squabble to determine which particular road shall have the improvement. Selfishness creeps out, and must be reckoned with. When the particular road has been determined upon, then comes the question of raising funds. Those who are disappointed will give nothing; others will contribute various amounts; the banker, merchant and grain dealer are called upon and subscribe different sums; others will contribute labor; an entertainment will be held in the town hall, the proceeds to be devoted to the building of the road. The local paper will be filled with letters, interviews and editorials; everybody is putting himself

bond issue, paying off the bonds in installments. This is vastly better and cheaper than to build short stretches by an annual tax levy. Of course interest will have to be paid upon the bonds, but on the other hand the people will have good roads to use, and if the use of the roads is not worth more than the interest on the bonds required to build them, then road building is not worth while. The world's experience is that good roads are always worth several times what they cost to lay down.

There are many advantages to this plan. By building money only at once it is practical to have good engineering supervision and proper specifications, and the result will be a well directed, a better and a more durable road and one that will not cost nearly as much to maintain than one poorly constructed. Again, on so large a job contractors will figure lower than upon a small job and the best machinery and methods can be employed to advantage. So it is fair to say that twenty units of road built under a single contract will cost from 15 to 20 per

cent for the township to levy an annual tax for hard roads that will produce perhaps \$1,000 or \$2,000 and expand it upon a gravel or macadam stretch of road, which is to be extended from year to year at a rate that will give the township a fair amount of hard roads, say, in twenty or thirty years. By the time the last mile is built under this plan, the first one is worn out, the road being that the road once built receives no attention, and that the money raised is spent upon building more roads. The roads are usually built without much if any, attention being paid to drainage, and the results are not always satisfactory, in fact, they are seldom what they should be. Those charged with the duty of spending the money fifteen times in twenty know little. If anything, of how the road should be built, and when it is finished it is usually about half as good as it ought to be and has cost nearly twice as much as it should, for let it be said again and again that the greater part of the taxes raised for highways is irritated away by misdirected effort.

A eminent engineer, who has had extended experience, says at least sixty per cent of the funds raised for highways is wasted. Certainly the waste is at least one-half. This being the case, it follows that one of the first things to do is to stop this awful waste and see that a dollar's worth of road results from every dollar expended, instead of forty to fifty cents worth. It ought to be clear that it is very important that roads should be constructed under expert supervision and that a capable road engineer is needed. Of course it is not practical to have this and build the roads piece meal, a short stretch at a time, hence the township will find it wise, instead of an annual tax levy, to issue bonds to the full constitutional limit and build, say, fifteen to twenty miles of road at once and pay for them by

giving exact figures and have a concrete example, it will be necessary to take a typical farm in some portion of the central west, and apply the two plans to that farm. As the figures are at hand the writer gives an average farm in the corn belt of Illinois. There is no reason why this farm should be taken in preference to a farm in any other state, except that more complete data is at hand, hence it will be used. The same plan will apply with slight variations to other farms in other states, the extent of which, by giving the assessed valuation of their township and state, can figure out and ascertain each for himself just what the effect will be upon his farm.

The assessed valuation of an average 160 acre farm in the corn belt of Illinois is about \$1,000. Suppose the township, of which this is a part, has an assessed valuation of, say, \$50,000, and is out of debt. By the old plan, suppose there is an annual tax levy for ten years of 50 cents on each hundred dollars. This will produce \$2,500 per year, and in ten years will total \$25,000. This money spent under average local conditions means that about half of it will be wasted and the farm in question will have to pay each year sixtieth cents on thirty hundred dollars or \$18.00 per year. The net result of this expenditure will be the paying out of \$24,000 during ten years and probably will not exceed not much over \$18,000 worth of roads at what they ought to cost.

Suppose the new plan is adopted by issuing bonds to the full constitutional limit of 5 per cent, paying the same off in installments spread over twenty years and letting the next generation, who will use the roads, help to pay for them. The bond limit on the township in question is \$50,000, of which exactly \$10,000 goes upon the farm in question to be paid off one-tenth each year, or \$1,000 on account of principal each year for twenty years. Interest of course will be paid annually but will decrease as the bonds are paid off. The first year's interest will be 5 per cent on \$10,000 or \$500. Add \$1,000 on account of principal and the first year's payment on this farm for good roads is \$1,500.

The tenth year one-half of the bond will be paid off, and the interest will drop to \$375, so that that year the tax will be \$1,375. The last year's payment will be \$750 on account of principal and 35 cents on account of interest, making a total of \$783.

Thirty thousand dollars of bond issues will build the roads and harder roads on a general contract, then \$25,000 spent in ten years on a patch work plan, and the cost to the taxpayer will be considerably less at well.

Now, let us suppose that Illinois had, as it surely does, an ample state aid law, whereby one-half the amount required for building permanent roads should be paid from a state tax levy. If this condition obtained, then the township in question could after raising \$20,000, draw \$10,000 more from the state, and expand \$20,000 upon highways in their township. In Illinois less than one-half the property of the state is represented by farms, so the state tax will be spread over an immeasurably greater amount of property. A tax of ten cents on one hundred dollars for the state will produce nearly \$25,000 a year, and the state aid tax upon the farm in question will be \$2,500 per year in order to raise the second \$10,000. This is to say, it will cost \$100 to the till of the farm in question, so the maximum amount per year of \$2,500 was expended upon the roads of the township, which is \$18.00 per year, less than 12 cents per acre per year, and take it for a center of 100,000, it is the cost to that community, since over a series of years, will be less under the bond contract plan, so that they can get the new roads three times as much land as they would own the old. In building road building in this big way, it is an easy and practical solution of the good roads problem, via the bonds, more effective than to pass laws, set up an entertainment, or run a golf out to raise the money to build a mile or two of road.

There are many advantages to this plan. By building money only at once it is practical to have good engineering supervision and proper specifications, and the result will be a well directed, a better and a more durable road and one that will not cost nearly as much to maintain than one poorly constructed. Again, on so large a job contractors will figure lower than upon a small job and the best machinery and methods can be employed to advantage.

Those who are disappointed will give nothing; others will contribute various amounts; the banker, merchant and grain dealer are called upon and subscribe different sums; others will contribute labor; an entertainment will be held in the town hall, the proceeds to be devoted to the building of the road. The local paper will be filled with letters, interviews and editorials; everybody is putting himself

into the road issue, paying off the bonds in installments. This is vastly better and cheaper than to build short stretches by an annual tax levy. Of course interest will have to be paid upon the bonds, but on the other hand the people will have good roads to use, and if the use of the roads is not worth more than the interest on the bonds required to build them, then road building is not worth while. The world's experience is that good roads are always worth several times what they cost to lay down.

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THE RATE TO CHICAGO REDUCED.

Monon Route Announces New Schedule of Fares One Way and Round Trip.

The Monon Route announces that it will henceforth sell tickets between Louisville and Chicago at \$6 one way, instead of \$8 as formerly, and \$12 round trip, good 40 days returning, instead of \$16. Passengers are offered exceptionally good service by the Monon, which on night trains from Louisville operates Compartment and Drawing room Pullmans, as well as the usual straight sleepers. The day trains have Parlor and Dining cars, and the very finest modern, new coaches. Inquiries cheerfully answered by E. H. Bacon, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

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J. H. HAYES
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When you buildings good painter, every day, delay costs you money. The sun, rain, snow and frost are getting in their work. Painter costs us much to let it decay for want of a coat paint. It costs less to use good paint than to wait until we have to pay for a new coat.

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Safely Pure
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Pure Linseed Oil, Pure Turpentine and the most expensive colors.

The kind of paint we use never fails to sell - only years of use will remove it.

Lotus signs are put when ready to paint. We guarantee a long-day and double job-coat reasonable. Don't get a cheap.

Telephone No. 254.

We leave it to you to say how good is our furniture polish. We know it is the best we can buy, and sell under a guarantee. It is not the best you ever used, return and get your money quick-and-pleasantly.

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Being dealers we can do

better for you than agents or commission merchants.

Reference: any bank in Louisville. We furnish Wool Bags Free to our shippers. Write for price list.

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THE RECORD.

An Independent Newspaper

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Orien L. Roark,
Secretary.
ORIEN L. ROARK,
EDITOR.

Long-Distance Telephone, No. 72.

Office in new annex rear of store, ground floor.

50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1912.

Entered at the Greenville, Ky., postoffice as

second-class matter.

They have handed Teddy the hat back to him and he should take the hint and go.

The wild west show, headed by one Teddy Roosevelt, which has been playing one night stands, with frequent interruptions in dates, is just about stranded, and likely to disband at any moment.

A PHILADELPHIA magistrate says that a man has no recourse when his wife goes through his pockets, taking her pick of the contents thereof. However, on the rule that what is ice cream for the goose is chocolate sundae for the gander, a man might go through his wife's pocket in return, except for the fact that he knows he never could find the pocket and that there would be nothing in it of value to him if he could.

WOMEN get a hearing from their sufferage plea in this country when ever they ask it. Congress and the legislatures tell them to come often and to be sure to mention the subject when they come. It was only when the British government told the man at the door not to let them in that they began throwing bricks. This shows that women are amenable to kindness.

BISHOP QUAIL says that the high cost of living is caused by everybody's trying to get the highest price for what he has to sell. Does the bishop remember the good old days when the grocer threw in a chromo with each pound of sugar that he gave away and when the farmer said that whoever would come and get a bushel of potatoes from his farm could have a barrel of apples as well to pay him for his trouble? Well, times are different now.

First Aid for the Burnt Child.

All children will play with fire unless they have been taught, either by precept or experience, not to do so, and accidents will happen even when every precaution has been taken. It is, therefore, most desirable, in the case of severe burns, that parents should know what—and above all what not—to do while waiting for the doctor to come.

The first thing is to fight shock with all the resources at command, because shock is usually the immediate cause of death. Too often shock is aggravated rather than helped by the treatment it receives.

Valuable time is wasted, and unnecessary agony caused, in trying to remove the clothing; then various applications of oil or whatever else the distracted bystanders may have heard was good for burns are made, until the time the doctor arrives irretrievable mischief is done.

Do not waste time in any such way, but immediately prepare a warm salt-water bath, and gently place the child in it, clothes and all. If the clothes are much burned, the warm water will make them easier to remove, and the child can be kept in the bath until the pulse and the temperature show that a reaction from the shock has taken place. It will often be necessary for some strong and careful person to kneel and hold the patient in the best position.

Even after the child has been placed in bed with the proper dressing, the bath should be given again if there are indications that shock is returning. Always remember that speed is essential; even the slightest delay is dangerous.

Almost every one believes that in the case of burns, water is always harmful and oil always helpful. You

will be wise to reverse the rule, and learn it by heart. In case of burns, fill the bath with warm water, adding salt in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of water, and hold the child in it, clothes and all, until the doctor arrives.

Message of Amos Is Needed Today

By Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor of Manhattan Congregational Church, New York,

It was in the days of King Amaziah of Judah and of Jerobam II in Samaria. These were both long and prosperous reigns in the middle of the eighth century before Christ. They were times of great luxury connected with the rapid growth of the two capital cities—Jerusalem and Samaria. The old religious habits had been largely set aside by the incoming of foreigners. The displacing of religion in the court had made worldliness fashionable, and with entire light-heartedness the people had given themselves up to the pursuit of pleasure and of wealth.

Amos was a herdsman of small desert sheep on the hills of Judah, some dozen miles to the south of Jerusalem. He described himself as a "pincher of wild figs," which evidently he gathered from time to time to supplement by their sale the small earnings of his poor flock. His home in the little village of Tekoa was on a ridge some 3,000 feet above the Mediterranean.

Along with his flock he had before his eyes many a reminder of the God of his fathers who had brought them out of Egypt and, delivering them from the wilderness, had led them across the Jordan and had given them the promise of this land as their abiding inheritance. And now God was forgotten, and his people had fallen into the ways of the heathen.

As from time to time he went down to the town to sell his fleeces or his figs he was overwhelmed with what he saw.

Communing alone with God, the message of prophecy was given to him. It consists of three short addresses. The first pronounced the judgment of Jehovah upon the nations, the second his judgment upon his own people, warning them that because he had known them and loved them, therefore he would visit them in chastisement. In the third, containing our text, he warns them of their danger, exhorts them to return to Jehovah and recalls his vision of the blessedness that is awaiting them in the distant future.

"Bring your offerings," he says. "Keep your fasts, be followers of Jehovah in name. God is not deceived by hypocrisy. Religion is character; he sees through your shams; he knows the perversion of your hearts. They that lie in beds of ivory and stretch themselves on beds and couches; that eat lambs out of the flock and sing like songs to the sound of the viol; that drink wine in bowls and anoint themselves with chief oils and are not grieved with the affliction of Joseph, shall they go into captivity; their revelries shall pass away, for the Lord abhors the excellency of Jacob, and their houses shall be smitten."

In his distress over the people he cries unto the Lord: "Oh, Lord Jehovah, forgive, I beseech thee," and he has a vision of the turning away of the divine judgment. Then comes the text. The Lord stands with the plumb line in his hand and the plumb line becomes the graphic figure of the final word of God to his people.

The specialists from the College will treat the various lines of agriculture that are to be presented and their work will be supplemented by the services of some of the most widely known authorities in the United States.

Special attention should be called to the women's work, which will be in charge of some of the best known authorities in the country on home economics and its branches.

Literature on the topics treated will be given away to those interested in any particular subject.

The day and hour at which this train will arrive at your station is printed in this newspaper, special notice having been sent from headquarters.

T. R. BRYANT,
Superintendent Extension Division,
Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

This train will arrive at Greenville 3:30 p. m. April 10, and remain two hours.

Iowa "Hornets" Wish to Meet Old Foes.

The ninth reunion of the "Iowa Hornets' Nest Brigade" will be held on the battle field of Shiloh at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1912. We extend to the Courier-Journal a cordial invitation to meet with us on that occasion. And we extend a most cordial invitation to all the old Confederate veterans who fought so gallantly and heroically on Shiloh's bloody field a half century ago.

We want all the survivors of that battle, and especially those who were engaged in those terrific assaults on the "Hornets' Nest."

We have come back to the religion of the supernatural, of the miracles, and of the resurrection; in short, to the religion of the crucified and risen Christ. We must have a religion that fits the facts of human existence.

The Christian church also, however much it may have erred in the past, is aiming to produce the image of Christ in men. It accepts the challenge to be a promoter of human welfare, and in a very social way, but that is not its ultimate aim; its aim always is to make better men, and it never was true, what has been so often charged against it, that it is so busy saving souls that it has not time to save men. Rather by means of saving souls it has been sure that it was saving men, and everywhere today the world is a awakening to see that it is the gospel rather than commerce or education, or the refinement of cultured society, which is changing the world.

Even after the child has been placed in bed with the proper dressing, the bath should be given again if there are indications that shock is returning. Always remember that speed is essential; even the slightest delay is dangerous.

Almost every one believes that in the case of burns, water is always harmful and oil always helpful. You

HOARD'S DAIRYMAN.

A Journal Devoted Exclusively to Dairying and Dairy Stock Interests.

Hoard's Dairyman is the biggest and most practical dairy farm paper published in the United States. Hoard's Dairyman shows a feeling interest and practical knowledge of all things about the farm.

Its editors are daily in the farm atmosphere and confronted with the same questions to solve that are before the farmer. Hoard's Dairyman talks good, hard farm sense about soils and crops and how to best handle them, talks over the good and bad points of cows; their breeding and products. Every conceivable question is considered that will interest the farmer who really wants to make more money and do better with his farm. It is intensely practical.

Sample copies cheerfully sent upon request,—better still—subscribe now. The subscription price per year is \$1.00. Send your order now. Address—Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Conference for Education in the South.

The next Conference for Education in the South will be held at Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 4 and 5.

The railroads have granted a rate of one and one half fare plus fifty cents. Tickets will be on sale from March 30, to April 5 inclusive, and will be good returning to April 20. This will be one of the greatest educational gatherings ever held in this country. Speakers of international reputations will be on the program. A large delegation should attend from Kentucky.

T. J. COATES,
State supervisor of Rural schools,
Frankfort, Ky.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The Farm Special Train

The Agricultural Special train which is being prepared by the College of Agriculture of the State University and the State Department of Agriculture at Frankfort, to be run over the various roads of Kentucky, will be one of the best educational opportunities that has ever been offered to the people of Kentucky. Much time and money has been spent in the effort to make this train a "university on wheels", to be taken to the very doors of the people.

The specialists from the College will treat the various lines of agriculture that are to be presented and their work will be supplemented by the services of some of the most widely known authorities in the United States.

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T. R. BRYANT,
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GOOD THINGS FOR EASTER

Next Sunday is the great day of springtime.

We have no promise of what the weather will be but we all hope for a bright and warm day.

Among the many attractive Easter table ideas we suggest the following for your table all of which you can find at our store in the pink of condition.

First of all, be sure and bring the children to see the Easter candies, chicks, rabbits etc., and get a good supply of Easter egg dyes. We have the famous Paas brand which has been the most used for years.

Fresh Eggs plenty of them and they are fresh too. Only 18¢ per dozen.

Juicy Ham Swift's Premium brand the finest that's cured. It's tender, sweet and meaty.

Your choice of lean, medium or fat. Hams weigh 10 to 15 lbs. each. 18¢ per lb.

The Finest Bacon. Swift's Premium brand is our best seller its very mild, tender and fine grained. It will just suit your taste. Sliced to order, thick, thin or medium, every slice uniform.

Fresh Green Vegetables

The variety will be large and the quality excellent, kept so by our moist machine. This wonderful yet simple machine keeps all of our green vegetables fresh and crisp for you until you get them into your kitchen. We'll have

Head Lettuce Fine Cabbage

Radishes New Tomatoes

Young Onions Greens

Beets

We will have an extra large and extra choice supply of all these on Saturday the 6th. Call and see our displays.

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Greenville, Ky.

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The latest product of science is VELVO Laxative Liver Syrup, purely vegetable, gentle, reliable and of a pleasant, aromatic taste. Velvo acts on the liver, as well as on the stomach and bowels, and is of the greatest possible efficacy in constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, feverishness, colic, flatulence, etc. Try

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The standing and responsibility of the men who constitute our Board of Directors are a guarantee of careful, judicious management.

NO SMOKE, NO ODOR

The quality of Lamp Oil you use counts immensely for or against your comfort and health. There is no perfect oil made for people who give thought. It is

SOLITE OIL

refined from Pennsylvania Crude Oil—the best ever made. Full white flame—never flickers—the soot—no smoke—no odor. Costs less than kerosene tank—wicks longer—saves money as well as eyes and comfort. Your dealer has it in original barrels direct from us.

Chas. C. Stoll Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.
Refinery at Warren, Pa.
High-grade Motor Gasoline, "No Carb" Auto Oil.

FURS AND HIDES
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES
Net on Commission. Write for price list mentioning this ad.

JOHN WHITE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.



Sell Your Tobacco

ON

COOPER'S

LOOSE

FLOOR

Cor. 12th. and Water Streets Near I. C. Depot.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

FREE STALLS

FOR TEAMS.

You can drive your wagons in on Cooper's Loose Floor night or day.

DAILY AUCTION SALES

Money paid immediately after each sale.

Market now open. We solicit your business and will use our best efforts for your interest. As this is our 25th. year, we ask you to make this the Biggest year in the history of the Loose Floor Market. The fairest way to sell tobacco. Every Buyer attends each sale. You will get the Highest Market Price.

Respectfully,

R. E. & W. D. COOPER,
PROPRIETORS.

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Clean health means clean inside, but it is impossible to make a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood. Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs.

It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. Constipation is the most incurable meanness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pill lets cure it.

